

JPRS 77864

17 April 1981

# **Vietnam Report**

No. 2261

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets {} are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

17 April 1981

## VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2261

## CONTENTS

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' Views Military Service Obligation (Hanoi Domestic Service, 27 Mar 81) .....	1
Arrests Result From Illegal Use of Documents, Smuggling (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 7 Jan 81) .....	3
Briefs	
Nhatrang Troop Recruitment	4
Dong Nai Pre-Enlistment Checkups	4
Tien Giang Military Registration	4
Subsidy for War Invalids	4
Cao Bang Women's Activities	4
Conference on Finances	5
Conference on Information	5
Quang Nam-Danang Troop Recruitment	5
Phu Khanh Troop Recruitment	5
Hanoi Pre-Enlist Checkups	5
Ho Chi Minh City Police Activities	6

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'NHAN DAN' Praises Youth Union on Anniversary (Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 25 Mar 81) .....	7
Youths Cited for People's Security Work (Hanoi Domestic Service, 29 Mar 81) .....	9
Youths' Activities in Circulation, Distribution Reviewed (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 8 Jan 81) .....	10
Hanoi Reports Second Minh Hai Provincial Party Congress (Hanoi Domestic Service, 2 Apr 81) .....	12
Briefs	
Truong Chinh Chairs Anthem Committee	13
Seminar on Constitution	13
Party Membership for Youth	13

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Newspaper Editorials on New Economic Capabilities (Hanoi Domestic Service, 5, 6 Apr 81) .....	14
Economic Task, Editorial Socialist Economic Structure	
Enterprises Urged To Produce More Than Required by Plan (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 2 Feb 81) .....	20
Ho Chi Minh City To Take Urgent Market Management Measures (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 1 Nov 80) .....	22
'NHAN DAN' Reports Developments in Quang Nam-Danang (Hoang Minh Thang; Hanoi Domestic Service, 30 Mar 81) ...	28
Directive on Cash Compensation Replacing In-Kind Payment (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 7 Jan 81) .....	30

## AGRICULTURE

SRV Premier Hails Provinces' Grain Collection Work (Hanoi Domestic Service, 28 Mar 81) .....	34
'NHAN DAN' Editorial on 1981 Grain Collection (Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 26 Mar 81) .....	35
Hanoi Reports on Agricultural Progress (Hanoi Domestic Service, 31 Mar 81) .....	38
Results of 3-Year Study of Land Use Made Public (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 8 Jan 81) .....	39
Hanoi Explains Grain Allowance for Ex-Servicemen (Hanoi Domestic Service, 31 Mar 81) .....	41
Hanoi Notes Achievements in Quang Nam-Danang (Hanoi Domestic Service, 29 Mar 81) .....	42
Briefs	
Ben Tre Rice Harvest	43
Tay Ninh Rubber Plans	43
Hau Giang Grain Collection	43
Advanced Models in Agriculture	43
Grain Deliveries	43
Tien Giang Rice Harvest	44
Thai Binh Spring Rice	44
Long An Grain Collection	44
Ho Chi Minh City Grain Collection	44
Agricultural Machine Sector's Work	44
Hau Giang Tax Collection	45
Kien Giang Grain Collection	45
Minh Hai Grain Collection	45
Thuan Hai Summer-Fall Crops	45

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### Briefs

Completion of New Railroads	46
-----------------------------	----

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### Measures Suggested To Correct Poor Fish Sauce Quality

(Quoc Vinh; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 4 Nov 80) .....	47
--	----

### Table Sauces Show Serious Lack of Concern About Quality

(Tran Quang Thinh; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 4 Nov 80) .....	50
---	----

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### Briefs

Gia Lai-Cong Tum Road Construction	53
Dalat Airport Service	53

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### Briefs

Lao Education Ministry Cadres	54
-------------------------------	----

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### Life of Vietnamese Refugees in U.S. Described as 'Hell'

(NHAN DAN, 2 Feb 81) .....	55
----------------------------	----

### Briefs

Gia Lai-Cong Tum Resettlement	57
-------------------------------	----

## BIOGRAPHIC

### Information on Vietnamese Personalities: 7th NA

Central Electoral Council .....	58
---------------------------------	----

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### 'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' VIEWS MILITARY SERVICE OBLIGATION

BK301645 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1045 GMT 27 Mar 81

[From the review of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN KOR 27 March]

[Text] The paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today carries an editorial entitled "The National Defense Obligation." The editorial says in part:

Defending the nation is a glorious obligation of all citizens, especially youths. As specified in our new constitution, defending the socialist fatherland is the sacred duty and right of every citizen. Therefore, a citizen is duty-bound to fulfill his military obligation and participate in building an all-people's national defense. In a speech delivered at the National Congress of Delegates of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Comrade Le Duan said: To our youths, defending the nation is a sacred undertaking and their foremost duty.

Let our youths develop the nation's revolutionary heroism and vividly remember Uncle Ho's teaching that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom in order to fulfill their national defense obligation satisfactorily and to help build a full modern all-people's national defense and powerful people's armed forces.

During the sacred wars for national liberation and defense in the past, millions of our youths, one generation after another, bravely moved to the battle front to participate in the nation's thrilling struggle, scoring many brilliant military exploits. Today, faced with the schemes and maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces aimed at opposing and sabotaging the Vietnamese revolution and other revolutions in Indochina, our youths, seething with hatred for the enemy and determined to win, are taking up their guns once again to struggle for the defense of their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as for the protection of their people's socialist regime and peaceful construction.

Each year, in response to the call of the party, group after group of young men from all parts of the country leave for their military obligation--the sacred obligation of every citizen and youth. Motivating youths to enlist into the army has become a regular job in combination with the production process and other tasks of various sectors and echelons in all localities.

As specified in the Council of Ministers' decision, except for those who are exempted and deferred, a relatively large number of youths 18-25 years of age who have never been in the army and who are fully qualified for military service--youths from rural areas and cities and representing various organs, schools, enterprises, worksites, state farms and forestry sites--will be inducted in the army to meet the requirements for the development of the armed forces and the consolidation of national defense.

Pointing out the responsibility of all army units, the editorial says: In developing the army's role as a school for youths, it is necessary for all army units to uphold their responsibility to closely coordinate with localities in making comprehensive preparations, so as to provide discharged soldiers with appropriate benefits while satisfactorily receiving new recruits.

Attention must also be paid to supervising, educating, training and nurturing these new recruits in order to instill in them a high fighting spirit, a sense of discipline and a high level of technical and tactical skills as well as to make them physically strong and worthy as stalwart soldiers and outstanding laborers in national defense and construction.

CSO: 4209

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ARRESTS RESULT FROM ILLEGAL USE OF DOCUMENTS, SMUGGLING

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 7 Jan 81 p 4

[ Article by Q.N. : "At Binh Trieu Railroad Station: Arrests of People Illegally Using Documents and Smuggling" ]

[Text] In the afternoon of 3 January 1981, Nguyen Thi Suong, 40, residing at 51/1 Nguyen Van Troi Street, Subward 17, Tan Binh District, brought along 8 permits, 8 receipts and 4 household registration papers to Binh Trieu railroad station to buy tickets. These permits were issued by the Tan Binh District public security office and showed these names: Tran Thi Lien Huong, Truong Thi Thu Van, Huynh Ngoc Xiem, Nguyen Thi Tot, Tran Thi Thap, Cao Thi Cu, Hoang Thi Nhiem and Hoang Thi Lan. Suong was spotted by the military control combatants and held at the station.

Nguyen Thi Suong made this statement: she and Tran Thi Lien Huong often used leave permits and receipts to buy tickets for trips to Hue. They would sell a ticket along with a receipt and leave permit for 500 dong.

At that same time, as the Thong Nhat 4 Binh Trieu-Hanoi train pulled into the station, Nguyen Thi Dong, Nguyen Thi My and their accomplices -- all residents of Hue -- secretly brought smuggled goods onto the train. Their act did not escape the eyes of the public security men on the train platforms. Thirty-five cartons of Samit, 70 meters of Thai cotton materials, 8 pieces of black cotton materials, 100 pairs of Thai slippers and 200 pairs of leather sandals were brought to the public security station.

This gang was smuggling goods aboard the Thong Nhat train. Many times they hired children and some jobless people at the station to bring smuggled goods aboard when the train had just begun to move.

5598

CSO: 4209

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

**NHATRANG TROOP RECRUITMENT**--During the early days of March 1981 alone, nearly 3,500 youths in Nhatrang City of Phu Khanh Province enthusiastically reported for physical check-ups for fulfillment of their military obligations under the first phase of a troops recruitment drive. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Mar 81]

**DONG NAI PRE-ENLISTMENT CHECKUPS**--Since the very beginning of 1981, the Dong Nai Provincial Party Committee has directed all its subordinate branches, sectors and mass organizations to closely coordinate with the provincial military command in organizing registration and physical checkups for 50,000 youths of military age as part of its efforts to overfulfill phase-I troop recruitment quota. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Mar 81]

**TIEN GIANG MILITARY REGISTRATION**--According to VNA, since early this year Tien Giang Province has organized military service registration for nearly 80,000 youths belonging to the 18-25 age group. It has also given physical check-ups to and considered the selection of those qualified for military induction. The province is launching an emulation drive to overfulfill its phase-I troop recruitment quota. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Mar 81]

**SUBSIDY FOR WAR INVALIDS**--To date as many as 474 precincts, districts and cities throughout the country have entrusted local banks and credit cooperatives to pay subsidies to war invalids and families of fallen combatants. Thanks to the adoption of these methods, over the past 2 years Vinh Phu, Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh and Lai Chau Provinces have been able to discover many mistakes in the payment of subsidies to war invalids and families of fallen combatants, thereby helping to reduce state expenditures by hundreds of thousands of dong. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Mar 81]

**CAO BANG WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES**--The Cao Bang Provincial Women's Union recently held a congress of delegates to review tasks related to production and the maintenance of combat readiness and other activities of the union at all levels during the 2-year 1979-80 period and to set forth guidelines and tasks for the days ahead. Over the past 2 years, women of all nationalities in Cao Bang have contributed actively to defeating the Chinese aggressors and defending the border areas. They have built border defense lines, joined the local militia and self-defense forces, motivated their husbands and sons to join the army, and assisted various army units stationed in their localities. In the days ahead, the Cao Bang Provincial Women's

Union at all levels will continue to motivate all local women to participate in the movement for national construction and defense. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Mar 81]

CONFERENCE ON FINANCES--The Defense Ministry recently held an all-army conference of units with good records of financial management to review and evaluate the financial management tasks over the past years, to draw upon the experiences thus gained, to understand future tasks more thoroughly and to advance the quality of financial management in the army to another higher step in order to better serve our army's tasks of construction, combat and production and its international obligations in the new stage. The conferees heard and studied a report by the financial department and 10 other reports typically representing 67 units with good records of financial management. [Text] [BK031000 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 145 GMT 1 Apr 81]

CONFERENCE ON INFORMATION--By order of the Ministry of National Defense, the Higher Military Academy recently held the first all-army conference on information and military science in order to thoroughly understand a resolution of the central military party committee on the guidelines and tasks of military science, scrutinize the task of military science information in the new stage and for 5 years from 1981 to 1985, discuss the implementation of military science information tasks specified in the resolution and initially and uniformly study some basic issues concerning the theory and operation of military science information among the armed forces. [Text] [BK031014 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1045 GMT 2 Apr 81]

QUANG NAM-DANANG TROOP RECRUITMENT--As of 2 April Quang Nam-Danang Province had overfulfilled the norm for troop recruitment in the first phase of 1981. Many districts such as Dien Ban, Hoa Vang, Dai Loc, Que Son and Phuoc have also overfulfilled their troop recruitment norms in this phase. [BK070755 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Apr 81]

PHU KHANH TROOP RECRUITMENT--Tay Son District of Phu Khanh Province has overfulfilled its troop delivery norm for the first phase of 1981 by 0.56 percent. Thanks to the efforts made by the district military draft council and mass organizations in support of the troop recruitment task, many families of various ethnic minority groups have motivated their husbands, sons or brothers to join the armed forces. [BK090229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Apr 81]

HANOI PRE-ENLIST CHECKUPS--Scoring achievements to mark the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union's 50th founding anniversary, some 2,000 youths in Ba Dinh Precinct of Hanoi have undergone physical checkups in preparation for military service in the first phase of 1981. Hundreds of female youths in the precinct have also voluntarily registered for military service. [BK090229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Apr 81]

HO CHI MINH CITY POLICE ACTIVITIES-Company 3 of Protection Police Battalion 6 (Municipal Public Security Service), a progressive unit, coordinated its activities with the local militia and self-defense force in patrolling, guarding and maintaining security of all targets. Members of the company caught red-handed three professional hoodlums who had cut the fence and entered an enterprise to steal socialist properties and seized a gun and five cartridges. In 1980, they caught red-handed over 20 times thieves who were stealing socialist properties and recovered for the state 2,727 meters of cotton materials of all kinds. [Text]  
[ Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 10 Jan 81 p 1 ] 5598

CSO: 4209

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### 'NHAN DAN' PRAISES YOUTH UNION ON ANNIVERSARY

BK261526 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Excerpts from NHAN DAN 26 March editorial: "A Half Century of Heroic Undertakings"]

[Text] Throughout a half century of revolutionary struggle, and under the party leadership, many Vietnamese youths have continuously and heroically struggled for national independence, freedom and socialism. The first group led and educated by president Ho Chi Minh were members of the Vietnamese revolutionary youth alliance, which included Ngo Gia Tu, Tran Phu, Le Hong Phong, Nguyen Van Cu, Ly Tu Trong, Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and many other comrades. These are founders of our esteemed Communist Party.

Braving jail and the guillotine, these youths mixed with workers, peasants and young people to spread patriotism and communism. They organized and led the masses to fight and struggle. This has marked a turning point in the history of our nation's struggle against aggressors. It was these youths who rose up in the Nghe Tinh uprising and the subsequent Nam Ky uprising and revolutionary high tides in the 1930's.

Responding to the appeals of the fatherland, party and esteemed president Ho Chi Minh, our young people surged to the forefront in the August revolution and in the three wars of resistance against aggressors and repeatedly defeated enemy after enemy.

Dealing with the strength of today's youth, the paper says: Today's youth is an unprecedentedly powerful force of our nation. They total more than 10 million, of whom more than 4 million are members of the Youth Union. These young people are carrying on the tradition of heroism inherited from their elders. They have been tempered in the revolutionary struggle. They are idealists and educated people. This is the greatest force for the cause of national defense and socialist construction. This force is heightening the spirit of collective mastery. It is an assault force on all revolutionary fronts.

Embued with the spirit of courageous labor and creativeness, the youths have built, throughout the country, state farms, forestry sites, water conservancy projects and technical stations for agriculture. Using their skills, they have also built many factories, communication routes, and educational and public welfare projects.

In conclusion the paper deals with the very important tasks for today's younger generation. It says: A number of our youths have led a bad, unhealthy life, unworthy of their fellows or the nation. Also, the youth union's work still leaves much to be desired. Party organizations and party members must be responsible for these unhealthy phenomena. Despite this, we must not overlook the overall good qualities of our youths. We must be all the more vigilant to the hostile forces' schemes for undermining our youths' thought and spirit.

Our party and nation are very proud of this very heroic and intelligent younger generation. On the commemoration of its 50th founding anniversary, the youth union deserves the award of the noble Ho Chi Minh order, first class, named after great President Ho Chi Minh. Our young people always live, struggle and work in accordance with esteemed President Ho Chi Minh's examples.

CSO: 4209

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### YOUTHS CITED FOR PEOPLE'S SECURITY WORK

BK311022 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] The people's security forces in Binh Tri Thien Province recently held a congress of determined-to-win youths to cite youths' contributions and exchange experiences among units in learning from advanced models on the National Security Defense Front.

The Binh Tri Thien security forces' youth union members have made some progress in the three fields of education, operation and organization and in youth union development. Youth unions at all levels have combined the tasks of educating and forging youths with a sense of organization and discipline and of enforcing compliance with operational orders, principles, systems and rules with the building of a socialist lifestyle opposed to negativism and the development of the qualities and dignity of a security agent of the people.

Good examples have been reported such as youths in security outpost No. 84 who were recently cited for heroism a second time and for honesty in their struggle against corruption. Many youths in Hue City, Dong Hoi Town, Quang Trach, Bo Trach, Trieu Hai, Huong Hoa and Huong Dien districts, and outpost No. 64 in Hien Luong have upheld the qualities of the people's security forces by resolutely struggling against negativism, corruption and oppression of the people; by protecting the socialist assets against spies, enemy commandos and reactionaries; by consolidating border and coastal defense lines and by preventing people from escaping abroad.

CSO: 4209

## **PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT**

### **YOUTHS' ACTIVITIES IN CIRCULATION, DISTRIBUTION REVIEWED**

**Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 8 Jan 81 pp 1, 4**

[Article by T. H.: "Youths Help To Control Sources of Goods, To Improve Work, To Fight Passive Attitude; Youths in Saigon Harbor Retrieve Tens of Thousands of Kilograms of Chemical Fertilizers and Other Goods"]

[Text] On 6 January 1981, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of the city held a conference to exchange experiences in the youth union activities in 1980 in the fields of circulation and distribution and to launch a 3-month emulation movement to score achievements as a way of celebrating the anniversaries of the party (3 February) and the youth union (26 March). Nearly 100 delegates from precinct and district youth union chapters and organizations in the circulation and distribution sectors of the city attended the conference.

Last year youth union members and the youths in the city's circulation and distribution sectors organized youth purchase stations, youth stores and youth storage and transportation teams; gradually improved the job of purchasing, controlling the sources of goods, transporting and distributing rationally to serve consumers; fought against the signs of passive behavior within their ranks and in society; practiced thrift; and made active contributions to the city's circulation, distribution and market management. In the movement there appeared many progressive collectives of youth union members, such as the Hoc Mon Produce Station, the Go Vap Produce Station, the storage and transportation team and store of the Area 3 youths (Thu Duc Grain Office), the youth team of Consumer Cooperative of Subward 24, in the 3rd Precinct, etc.

Realistically scoring achievements to celebrate the anniversary of the party and the 50th anniversary of the Youth Union, the youth union members in the fields of circulation and distribution have launched an emulation movement to last for 3 months with the following objectives:

- To overfulfill the norms about purchasing, controlling sources of goods and increasing the number of necessary lines of goods.

To actively take part in improving circulation and distribution to ensure delivery of goods to consumers, with an attitude of serving them properly and actively striving to maintain market management.

- To take part in management of sales money, to actively fight against stealing and illegal connection and to properly protect the socialist properties.

To carry on the above-mentioned work, the youth union chapters will organize on a regular basis phases of political activities aimed at promoting organizing talent, discipline, principled conduct, good services and a spirit of solidarity and mutual help.

While actively emulating one another to fulfill productive labor plans and to remain vigilant for the protection of socialist properties, members of the Saigon Harbor youth union chapter were stepping up the emulation movement to practice thrift and to retrieve materials and raw materials lying strewn here and there for the sake of serving production and consumption. Recently youth union members and youths in loading units, warehouse teams, etc., after having completed their goods-loading work, succeeded in retrieving 23,245 kilograms of chemical fertilizers of all kinds, more than a cubic meter of deck floor wood, 500 kilograms of paper and bags, etc. just by sweeping the decks, warehouse floors and storage yards. Such scattered materials and raw materials, prior to the youths' movement to retrieve strewn materials, normally would have been forgotten or washed away.

The retrieved fertilizer was sent to state farms and agricultural production zones for exchanges of agricultural products and further improvement of workers' living standard. The wood was used to make tables and chairs for the collective of workers in the harbor.

5598

CSO: 4209

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### HANOI REPORTS SECOND MINH HAI PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS

BK031039 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] On 1 April, the party organization of Minh Hai Province held its second congress. Over the past 4 years since the first congress, the Minh Hai Provincial Party Organization has led the people in the province to victoriously fulfill the political, economic, cultural and military tasks.

The total crop area of Minh Hai Province in 1980 was increased by more than 25 percent over that of 1976. Its volume of rice production was increased by 31 percent. The collection and purchase of grain has increasingly progressed. During the 1979-80 period, Minh Hai Province overfulfilled its grain obligations with an amount that was twice as much as the grain norm for 1979. Many progresses were also noted in the socialist transformation of agriculture and the improvement of the people's cultural and social lives and of national security defense.

The political report presented at the congress also stressed the outstanding shortcomings in agriculture over the past years. The province has not developed its agriculture in commensurate to its potentials, has slowly developed its animal raising and has transformed agriculture in a slow, inconsiderate and subjective manner. Due attention has not been paid to studying, providing medical care for the people and improving the people's cultural life.

On the basis of evaluating the good and bad points over the past years, the delegates to the Minh Hai Provincial Party Organization Congress discussed and adopted some measures and policies to fulfill the economic and political tasks of the province in 1981 and 1982. The congress continues to work.

CSO: 4209

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

**TRUONG CHINH CHAIRS ANTHEM COMMITTEE**--Hanoi VNA April 7--A committee has been established to organize a competition for a new national anthem. The committee, set up by a joint meeting of the Ministry of Culture and Information, the Viet Nam Writers and Artists' Union and the National Radio and Television Commission. The committee is headed by Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly. It comprises many prominent composers including Van Gao, author of the present national anthem. The present anthem adopted by the first National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam at its second session in November 1946 was composed in 1944 as the march of the revolutionary army in the Viet Minh front prior to the August 1945 revolution--Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee who presided over the meeting, said the present anthem had strongly encouraged the Vietnamese people in the fight for national liberation and defence during the past several decades. Today, he pointed out the country has regained complete independence and reunification and is advancing to socialism. The 6th National Assembly at its 7th session last December adopted the new constitution and decided that a new national anthem should be composed to suit the new stage of the revolution. Regulations on the competition for the writing of the new national anthem are expected to be published soon. [Text] [OW070723 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 7 Apr 81]

**SEMINAR ON CONSTITUTION**--A seminar on the implementation of the new constitution was held recently in Hanoi by the Vietnam Jurists Association. Attending the seminar were members of the association's executive committee and many legislators and lawyers working at various central level organs in Hanoi and from a number of localities. In his speech at the seminar, chairman of the association lawyer Phan Anh pointed out the active role of the legislative circles in formulating and implementing the new constitution. [BK090229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Apr 81]

**PARTY MEMBERSHIP FOR YOUTH**--Implementing the campaign to participate in building the party, between 1979 and late March 1981, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has selected and recommended some 740,000 outstanding members for party membership. As a result, some 171,000 of these youth union members have been admitted to the party. [BK090229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Apr 81]

CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS ON NEW ECONOMIC CAPABILITIES

#### Economic Task

BK061341 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Apr 81

[NHAN DAN 6 April editorial: "Force and Capacity"]

[Text] In fighting the enemy or organizing revolutionary development, we, Communists, must always firmly grasp and concentrate our force on attaining specific objectives. As revolutionary leadership is a science and an art, if we firmly grasp the science of leadership, we will be able to hold the initiative under all circumstances, to prepare for future victories from temporary failures and to proceed from one victory to another. Failing to fully realize the force and capability of the revolution, even if we are on an upward trend, we will become confused and will stray from our course.

Even in the complex situations dictated by the process of the revolution as in the case with certain declining stages in the past when our organized forces were almost reduced to the last man because of heavy losses, we, staunch Communists, were still able to realize our ability to gather our force to prepare for renewed attacks.

It is not so easy for us to estimate our real strength and it is even more difficult for us to realize our potential because our revolutionary strength is not limited to number and forms. In addition to material strength, we are also endowed with good morale, combined strengths, intangible strengths and abilities to promote the dialectic developments of our strength. If based merely on the tangible, material strength we had at the beginning, it would have been impossible to assure the victory of the August Revolution and it would have been therefore even more impossible to assure the victories of the three wars of resistance against aggression, especially the anti-U.S. war of resistance.

Our socialist revolution is one of the most difficult types as it bypasses an important historic stage--capitalism--in advancing directly toward socialism from a backward economy without modern industries. But our revolution is endowed with tremendous strengths and capacities. We belong to a nation which is credited with resounding victories and which has achieved an all-out and thorough success for the people's national democratic revolution, liberating our country and its people.

Vietnam is a relatively large country with abundant manpower and rich and diversified natural resources. Our party is growing vigorously and is experienced. For national reconstruction, we have a large contingent of cadres of various types, including leadership, managerial, scientific and technical cadres, whose competence and quality are very fine. For national defense, we have powerful invincible armed forces and a contingent of battle-tested leadership cadres. The wonderful alliance of the three Indochinese countries and their all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community have enhanced our strength in all respects. This is a real and tremendous material strength that we have obtained so far. This strength is the outcome of the struggle full of sacrifices of several succeeding generations against the aggressors for the liberation of the country and society.

Our economy is still poor and our people's life is still fraught with difficulties. But many nations in the world are still at the crossroad of evolution, and a not small portion of the world's working class continues to struggle against capitalist exploitation without the advantages we now enjoy, namely embarking directly on a new historic stage for building a new, bountiful and happy life.

Part of our strength is real material force while part remains latent. The political, morale, intelligence and creative strengths are the great values of our Vietnamese people.

Our country now has sufficient material and cultural conditions for embarking on a stage of building a socialist society. Our two major weaknesses at present are that our production force is still small and our state's capacities in economic and social organization are still weak. This is a problem to be solved in the socialist revolution while embarking on the initial stage of the transitional period.

While proceeding mainly from small-scale production without going through the stage of capitalist development following establishment of the working class's dictatorial regime and socialist production relations, there will exist many new difficulties which need to be solved. These difficulties stem from an imbalance between production and distribution relations coupled with poor production capacities and low social labor productivity.

Besides, there are such contradictions as between the path of developing large-scale socialist production and the habits and concepts of small-scale producers; between the revolutionary lifestyle and the backward one. The class struggle must be continued and it will at times, encounter difficulties and may be prolonged in certain domains. This is aimed at eliminating vestiges of the oppressive regimes installed by imperialism and foreign reactionary forces to oppose socialism.

The strength of our socialism has been strong and great since the beginning. It is the strength of the working people's right to collective mastery system, in which the people, through their state and under party leadership, own land, labor and initial material and technical bases throughout the country. This is valuable capital for reorganizing the new socialist production foundation.

We can now organize a comparatively large-scale production foundation, redistribute labor, combine the agricultural task with the industrial task, carry out intensive and specialized cultivation, and link production units with economic units at district levels.

Practically, with an area of 10,000 hectares of arable land and a population of 100,000 people, we can reorganize this into a basic economic unit by combining agriculture with industry, forestry with fishery, production with distribution and reorganize the people's material and cultural lives.

We can also organize specialized business corporations and industrial establishments and carry out the redistribution of labor forces throughout the country, reclaim and expand areas for cultivation and improve forestry and fishery.

Along with the task of reorganizing production at the district level, we can gradually develop the local economy of each province and municipality, build modern industrial and advanced scientific and technical establishments and promote cultural and educational undertakings.

Reorganizing the new economy is the task of all which must be done by the people and the state on the principle of satisfying the three interests. We have sufficient forces of leadership, managerial, scientific and technical cadres to reorganize the production system according to this guideline and at the same time to carry out the three revolutionary tasks.

Although our heavy industry has not developed, we can gradually bring production materials and the consumer goods industry into and establish industrial bases at the district level, and combine these with local agriculture and animal husbandry. We must rapidly apply revolutionary and scientific achievements to production in order to carry out comprehensive the intensive cultivation to bring about a better yield.

Each district can sensibly use its labor capability and land to satisfactorily carry out its production task in order to ensure its people's daily lives and contribute to the building of the country.

Various former regimes could not exploit fully our country's abundant potentials and the Vietnamese people. In order to improve the managerial production methods at agricultural cooperatives to help in exploiting our agricultural cooperativization capability, we have applied the payment of contract and product-based wages system in state-run economic branches. This system has proven a better exploitation of available labor forces.

It is obvious that by relying on the collective mastery system we can best put into use the available labor forces to meet immediate requirements and prepare ourselves for the new pace of development.

#### Socialist Economic Structure

BK081410 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Apr 81

[NHAN DAN 7 April editorial: "Problems of a Concrete Step"]

[Text] The structure of a socio-economic system is a perfect form comprised of the various components of the infrastructure and the superstructure. The birth of a system is a process of history which involves many developmental steps, ranging from gradual progress to big leaps forward. A change from one system to another occurs spontaneously in the historical situation. The birth of a system and its developmental process are governed by objective factors which occur in accordance with the evolutionary law of history. One can only further accelerate the development of the evolutionary law; no one can deter or stop it.

There are many social classes in a society. The struggle between opposing classes is a driving force for its development. A new system has come into existence since the establishment of a dictatorial regime of the class. It represents a new mode of production and the course of historical development.

Our country has embarked on a socialist revolutionary stage since the founding of the working class-led state administration for the entire country. The administrative issue--a key issue of the revolution--has been solved. The revolution has quickly shifted to the economical field with the establishment of new production relations in the overall national economy. The correlation between the superstructure--involving the state administrative apparatus, law, culture and education--and the infrastructure--involving the mode of production and the economic system--basically has been achieved. This means that the three components of the socialist revolution have been set in motion simultaneously. The successes achieved so far, though very great and essential, are only the initial successes of a prolonged and difficult revolution.

Over the past 60 years or more, many revolutions have concluded victoriously one after another and have shaped up a world system. Due to cooperation and mutual assistance, the developmental gap between a country in the front and a country in the rear is narrowing and the new social system is catching up with the old social system in important fields, especially in material production and scientific and technical knowledge.

The socialist world, however, is still a social system and a mode of production which have just come into existence and which are maturing in the rearrangement of manpower--involving the division of labor and cooperation--and which advocate combining various economic sectors from the grassroots to national levels in order to achieve higher economic results and labor productivity.

The superiority of the new economic system can be quickly developed since it can advance the exploitation of our existing assets such as manpower, land and other properties in order to ensure the people's livelihood while accumulating capital for expanded production, thus alleviating serious contradictions between these two tasks.

In the process of advancing from an old society to a new one, there are usually many erroneous tendencies such as giving absolute attention to the role of the new social structure in one respect or another and placing unidirectional emphasis on the role of production relations and production force or on the role of ideological determination.

Establishing a system of public ownership over production means alone cannot bring about high economic results and labor productivity if production is not well organized. Organizing production thus becomes a most important factor in a situation in which the production force is still backward. Tiding the workforce and production means under an irrational form of labor organization with the system of egalitarian distribution will create all kinds of negativism, deny the right to collective mastery of the laboring people, contain their creativity and rid them of their enthusiasm and their sense of responsibility.

Necessary lessons can be drawn by comparing various forms of labor organization in the agricultural cooperatives. The system of public ownership over production means can be consolidated only when it involves the liberation of the workforce and the labor zeal and creativeness of all people. In this way, with the same quantity of manpower and production means, we will have more assets and better and fairer living conditions than those under the former regimes.

The yardstick for superiority is productivity of a unit of land or ricefield and of each person and collective, the usable productive abilities, all types of manpower and work time, various means of production and collective and family-based economies. Collective and individual incomes are reflected by an increasingly higher standard of living and a constantly improving capacity of capital accumulation.

Our state-owned economic forces, though still weak, are important assets in accomplishing socialist accumulation. Administrative management through subsidization does not lead to such a goal, because it does not bring about higher economic results than those of the capitalist economy nor does it promote the superiority of the system of public ownership over production means and of the unified system of a centralized economy.

It is demonstrated here that only through a better production organization and an improvement of business can the new production relations be consolidated. The system of public ownership over production means in itself does not determine higher labor productivity and economic results. In the national economy, the role of the working class in exercising collective mastery must be an important motivating force in promoting production and business.

The distribution of managerial authority among the central, provincial and grass-roots-levels, and planning under unified and centralized leadership in combination with the initiative of primary production units form the basis of the system of democratic centralization in socialist production.

To optimally utilize and exploit in depth existing abilities constitutes a method of economic management for the immediate future. To eradicate the system of administrative management through subsidization and to implement the method of socialist production and business, bringing about increasingly higher economic results, constitute a change of revolutionary significance.

This is an important contradiction which we should rapidly and uniformly overcome in order to develop production, consolidate the relations of production and improve workers' livelihood.

To combine workers' interests with those of the state constitutes a motivating force that directly determines the labor zeal and sense of responsibility of the workers. Distribution according to labor is the principle of progressive distribution in history. Distribution according to demand can only be achieved when we reach the highest stage of developed production--producing abundant social assets and when class discrimination no longer exists. We have fully understood negativism caused by the policy of egalitarian distribution. We will have taken a great step forward if we can implement the principle of combining the three interests.

The main scope of the initial steps of socialism in our country is to rely on the state of the proletariat to develop the people's collective mastery; reorganize the economic structure; redistribute the workforce; optimally exploit all abilities in developing production and increasing labor productivity; ensure a rational increase in the standard of material and cultural living for the society; achieve the initial accumulation of capital; consolidate national defense; and build the initial material and technical bases of socialism. These initial steps constitute a difficult and complex period since the material bases of socialism have not been firmly established and the managerial ability of the proletarian state is still poor.

CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### ENTERPRISES URGED TO PRODUCE MORE THAN REQUIRED BY PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Mastering Planning Work"]

[Text] Planning is the main tool of economic management. To help enterprises gain collective mastery in management so as to effectively control production and business, we must first of all gain mastery at all costs in drawing up and carrying out plans. All production branches and units are now confronting that key issue.

A major flaw in our economic management is hanging onto the administrative system of fixed norms and allocations and onto the practice of centralized bureaucratic planning, even though the situation has changed. The state has stipulated that planning work must start from grassroots levels and that each organization is entitled to its own plans, but in fact, plans often are imposed from above with unrealistic norms. These plans lack balance, do not sufficiently reflect realities, and do not capitalize on inherent and existing capabilities. In planning work, there still is a tendency to separate planning from the market and to lock them into antagonistic positions in a factious manner, ignoring the fact that although they are two different fields, they both work inside the unified economy of a nation and sustain the same impact of the law of planned and balanced economic development and the law of values. Consequently, rigidly devised plans that do not take into account market relationships and the changes occurring in the implementation process often lay stress on responsibilities and obligations while paying scant or inappropriate attention to the interests of enterprises and workers. In many instances, a minor snag in providing supplies or raw materials or in marketing products is enough to bring production to a standstill. The shortcomings resulting from the administrative system of fixed norms and allocations and from centralized bureaucratic planning easily come to a head in an unstable situation marked by frequent shortages of energy, supplies, and raw materials. They tend to immobilize the enterprises in an invisible straitjacket, causing both management and personnel to lose all control and creativity and to depend entirely on guidance from above. To a certain extent, the effort to carry out the latest resolutions and policies of the Party Central Committee and the government, to observe the regulations concerning enterprises, and to tentatively expand control over production and business in quite a few enterprises has overcome these shortcomings and brought about positive results. A correct shift is now taking place in our economic life. Facts show that when the administrative system of fixed norms and allocations and

the practice of centralized bureaucratic planning are terminated, and when the right to master production and business is assured by specific regulations and policies, the situation in enterprises will take a turn for the better.

Planning and implementation of enterprise plans must change in keeping with government orders. With respect for centralized, unified state management, we must help enterprises expand control over production and business, focusing on state plans but at the same time utilizing commodity-currency relationships and market relationships to create flexible and nonstationary conditions so as to enable enterprises to boost production and operate in the black. On the basis of new tasks and guidelines in production and business, and in keeping with the present situation, each enterprise must incessantly expand planning and develop initiatives to achieve ever-higher economic efficiency through the use of inherent and existing capabilities. In addition to fulfilling state plans, enterprises, if they are still able to produce and independently obtain the material conditions necessary for production, should turn out on their own more principal and secondary products so as to help multiply both social wealth and personal income. The three-part production plan being applied to enterprises (production for the state in exchange for corresponding supplies, production in accordance with the enterprise's own plan, and secondary production) concretely illustrates the principle of production and business planning, which centers on state plans but at the same time properly capitalizes on commodity-currency relationships. That principle does away with the practice of centralized bureaucratic planning as well as with the tendency to slight planning and to allow market relationships to dominate production and business--a tendency that would eventually give top billing to "outside-the-plan" production and "secondary production," erode state properties, turn collective wealth into personal wealth, and go from one extreme to the other--first, not caring for the laborers, then caring too much for them, even at the expense of the collectives and the entire people.

Enterprises must fully grasp the need to master production and planning. Firmly aware of the new policies and measures intended to step up control of production and business, state enterprises must take the necessary steps to adjust their 1981 plans and raise their norms, making sure that although the volume of supplies and raw materials to be furnished by the state will remain much the same, they will continue to produce properly and thriftily, produce more, and make a profit.

9213

CSO: 4209

## **ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE**

### **HO CHI MINH CITY TO TAKE URGENT MARKET MANAGEMENT MEASURES**

**Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG** in Vietnamese 1 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Q. V.: "City To Carry out Urgent Market Management Measures"]

[Text] Carrying out the 2nd Municipal Party Organization Congress resolution and the Council of Ministers decision on market management, the Municipal People's Committee on 31 October met to develop the urgent work to be done to manage the market and to stabilize living conditions. Representatives of precinct and district services, committees, sectors and people's committees and of many central organs and units were present at the meeting. Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the Municipal People's Committee, presided over it.

The conference reviewed the present state of the market and prices and proposed the following four major measures:

#### **1. Propaganda and Educational Measure**

First of all, explanations must be made to make cadres, workers, civil servants and residents of the city fully understand the policies that the state has recently adopted, such as the policies about increase of transportation charge and two-price business. To popularize and to conduct wide propaganda about the 2nd Municipal Party Organization Congress resolution, first the resolution on living conditions.

#### **2. Administrative Measure**

- To urgently complete business registration while ensuring good quality and, on that basis, to do planning about lines of goods and to consider issuing business permits.

- To properly implement the regulations on industrial and commercial taxes and to collect fully and correctly, with provisions for uncovering and firmly handling

any violations of such regulations and the ones on registration of industrial and commercial business.

- The functional management sectors (commerce, taxation, prices, banking, artisan industry and handicrafts) are to carry out the procedures for management and control of prices and measuring tools (scales, measuring sticks, etc.) and posting of prices, and to fight speculation and hoarding and disruption of market.

- To reorganize small business people in markets and to properly carry out management, control and guidance aimed at encouraging private business people to exploit the local sources of goods and to buy goods in markets, wholesale outlets and ports and terminals where are concentrated many sources of goods. To have positive plans for management of markets serving as wholesale outlets and key ports and terminals where goods are loaded and unloaded.

- The public security, economic control, custom and tax collection forces must closely coordinate their activities to have in-depth organization and to uncover the hiding places and nests of smugglers, thieves who steal goods from state warehouses, psychological war gangs and those who produce fake goods. Rely on the local people and administration to launch wide mass movement aimed at uncovering these gangs at any cost. After they are uncovered, such judiciary organs as procurates, public security organs and the courts must handle their cases in a timely and appropriate manner.

### 3. Economic Measure

This is a measure of special importance designed to stabilize the market. To carry it out there must be full understanding of Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau and the resolution of the 2nd Municipal Party Organization Congress, as well as close coordination among such sectors as production, communications and transportation, banking and finance, and great endeavors on the part of the two sectors -- commerce and food.

The substance of this measure is as follows:

- Production development must be stepped up, first of all production of the state-operated and joint state-private production installations and the cooperatives. All units must strive to fulfill the state norms and plans and encourage production of goods beyond what the plans call for, on the basis of properly applying the three interests and increasing labor productivity. Along with developing production, the regulations on delivering products to the state-operated commerce (goods both within and outside of the plans) and delivering goods produced outside of the plans to the state-operated commerce at agreed prices must be seriously implemented. As to the agricultural production areas which the city has zoned

for the purpose of purchasing their products and where two-way contracts have been signed, such contracts must be seriously carried out to ensure the delivery of products as the norms require.

- The sectors of finance, banking and communications and transportation must create every favorable condition to assist the commercial and food sectors by providing them with cash and the necessary means to fulfill their purchase and goods transportation plans (for goods both within and outside of such plans).

- The commercial and food sectors (both state-operated and cooperative commerce) must strive to move forward by extending their business in the fields of purchase, wholesale, retail and services and doing business both within and outside of their plans at directed and agreed prices. The state-operated commerce must get hold of almost all of the business field, move toward controlling most retail activities, extend services and serve better the living conditions of cadres, workers, civil servants and the poor working people. At present, it must strive to ensure the supply of 10 lines of goods at the announced quantities and at the same time to have a volume of goods made available on the market so as to stabilize prices.

About grain, through both the supplying and business-maintaining systems (of the grain business corporation and consumer cooperatives), stable supply of grain in standard quantities must be ensured for cadres, workers, civil servants and consumers within specified time limits. For those who do not enjoy the benefit of standard grain supply, efforts must be made to provide them with 6-9 kilograms/month at business-maintaining prices. To solve this problem, the Grain Service must organize a good purchasing network in the provinces, at the same time combine and create favorable conditions for consumer cooperatives in the precincts to organize management and purchases of grain (both rice and subsidiary foods) in the key markets, where large sources of rice supply are concentrated, through reforming and using a number of rice granary owners whose business attitude is good to serve as agents or as assigned buyers, in accordance with the management model of the 1st Precinct consumer cooperative at Station 6, Binh Dong Port.

- The distribution and circulation sectors must check the goods-supplying capacity to balance it with the need for supplies. To step up business, to create compensation funds and to determine the formula for awarding compensation, to ensure the system of supplying 10 lines of goods to workers, civil servants and consumers as the congress resolution suggests, with correct implementation beginning in October and for the 4th quarter of 1980.

About pork and sea fish: in addition to supplying in-kind goods and cash compensations to eligible people as specified in the Party Organization Congress

resolution, the city will properly use the quantity of bran supplied by the state to give (along with breeding hogs) to the units, organs and enterprises that are capable of developing self-sufficient animal raising and to deduct it from the quantities to be supplied. The state-operated commerce will provide as compensation the cash needed to cover the difference.

Both the state-operated and cooperative commercial sectors must step up the purchase of hogs at agreed prices. At the same time, they must strengthen the purchasing of subsidiary foods, wheat and discarded materials from the food-processing installations to make livestock feed and to sell it to cooperative members for self-sufficient animal raising within their families. Each subward consumer cooperative should strive to slaughter 1-2 hogs a day to sell meat to the residents of the subward and to take part in the market.

In addition, the state-operated and cooperative commercial sectors must study the use of a number of hog sellers to extend the business, to be present in markets and to bring hog prices down.

About sea fish, on the basis of stepping up fishing, management and delivery of fish must be properly carried out. The commercial sector must organize purchases and good transportation of fish from sources in cities and provinces. A number of processed products like fish rolls, dried fish and dried fish paste must be wrapped and packed cleanly and supplied as in-kind products to cadres, workers, civil servants and consumers in the specified quantities, with cash compensation being awarded only in the case of great difficulty.

About vegetables, even while we still have to buy vegetables from Dalat and the provinces, we must step up investment and strengthen purchases of vegetables from areas specialized in growing vegetables within the city.

About fuels, for the households being eligible for supplies, the state-operated commercial sector must make sure to supply them with enough kerosene in the quantities specified by the city. It must rely on neighborhood teams and send vehicles to distribute kerosene directly to households of workers and civil servants, as the 3rd Precinct is doing now. At the same time, it must supply enough oil for lighting to farmers in the outskirts of the city and areas where electric power is not available.

As to the people's sector, all precincts must extend the exploitation and transportation of firewood from Long Ho to sell it widely at business-maintaining prices.

In addition, the Fuels Corporation must actively work with and recommend that the central sectors organize, transport and receive the quantities of firewood and coal assigned to the city in accordance with the Central Committee plan.

In addition to the five lines of goods mentioned above, the state-operated commercial sector must actively purchase five others, namely, cotton and silk materials, sugar, table sauce, soap sticks and monosodium glutamate, and get to know the sources of such goods so as to ensure supplying in the specified quantities. As to other goods, the state-operated and cooperative commercial sectors, on the basis of division of labor and responsibilities among the municipality, precincts and districts, must strive to stay close to the production installations and apply rationally the policy and formula of two-price business in order to keep within the state control most sources of goods.

About the "free" market, we must firmly fight those smugglers and speculators who raise prices to disrupt the market and at the same time create all favorable conditions to encourage the movement of goods toward the city. We must let farmers and those registered dealers making long business trips bring their goods into the city and encourage groups and individual producers in the outskirts of the city to do the same. Within the city, except for control work in connection with tax collection, we should not create any difficulties that may affect the exploitation of the sources of goods from the provinces.

#### 4. Organizational Measure

To reorganize and strengthen market management from city to precinct and district level; to urgently consolidate and perfect market management boards.

All organs, enterprises, armed units and public security organs must maintain regular internal education and firmly fight any negative and backward behavior, such as stealing goods, feeding goods to the outside and assisting or covering up for thieves and smugglers.

As he talked to the conference about extending the Party Organization resolution on living conditions and market management, Mai Chi Tho emphasized: "The very urgent situation does not allow us to hesitate or to delay."

All sectors and units must study very carefully the Party Organization resolution on living conditions, fully understand the spirit and substance of the resolution and, on that basis, draw up actual plans for action. It is necessary to recognize the fact that stabilizing the living conditions and carrying on market management is not the task of any single sector or echelon, but rather of the entire Municipal Party Organization, and therefore, a close synchronized coordination among all sectors and echelons is really necessary. Without a sense of disciplined organization and a full understanding and good leadership, we cannot properly carry out the Party Organization resolution.

The comrade reminded the propaganda organs, mass organizations and sectors that they should pay attention to explaining very carefully the resolution on

living conditions to cadres, workers, civil servants and the people so that they could remain vigilant and fight back in time against the enemy's psychological war maneuvers. They must launch a movement for revolutionary action aimed at enthusiastically carrying out the resolution, overcoming difficulties, stepping up production and further stabilizing the living conditions of city residents.

5598

CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### 'NHAN DAN' REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS IN QUANG NAM-DANANG

BK010948 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Article by Hoang Minh Thang in Nhan Dan: "Quang Nam-Danang After 6 Years of Its Liberation"--date not given]

[Summary] "Six years after its liberation--29 March 1975--Quang Nam-Danang is, together with other areas through the country, shifting to a new stage in the advance toward socialism.

"In 1976 the province embarked on the second 5-year national plan. For us, this was the first time that we had dealt with economic and social management in accordance with a plan. Following liberation, we urgently concentrated on stabilizing the situation in all fields--political security and social order and safety--establishing the revolutionary administrations at all levels, initially overcoming the consequences of war and stabilizing the people's livelihood. Especially, we made great efforts toward overcoming the consequences of the U.S.-waged war of destruction. Due to the war, large parts of the rural areas were turned into a no man's land; 927 out of 1,115 villages were destroyed; 700,000 rural compatriots were driven into various cities, concentration camps and strategic hamlets; 75,000 hectares of land were left uncultivated and strewn with enemy bombs, mines and barbed wire entanglements; and 60,000 workers were unemployed. The vestiges of neocolonialism were very serious, and countless social problems bequeathed by the old regime needed to be solved."

However, along with the above difficulties, we also enjoyed some basic advantages: The untapped natural resources and production capacities of the province are relatively abundant, while its population is large and its manpower is abundant. In addition, the province has another advantage in being located in the central part of the country with a large airport and a harbor very convenient for the transportation of goods to other countries or to other parts of the country.

"Quang Nam-Danang was normally short of grain. In order to solve this problem, we concentrated on vigorously developing agriculture, giving specific attention to grain production, including rice and subsidiary food crops. We made efforts to open virgin land and carry out multicropping and land reclamation activities in order to restore and expand the cultivated acreage. We have increased the cultivated area from 57,000 hectares at the end of 1976 to the present figure of 127,000 hectares. More than 70,000 hectares of land have been returned to use at the cost of the energy and even the blood and bones of the people throughout the province. The people spent 634,039 man-days destroying more than 330,000 bombs,

mines and artillery rounds. Three thousand seven hundred people were wounded and more than 500 killed during this fierce struggle."

We have concentrated on building many irrigation projects and have succeeded in increasing the irrigated area from 20,000 hectares in 1976 to 120,000 hectares.

"We achieved a total annual grain increase rate of 21.8 percent in the 5-year 1976-80 plan. This success was of great political and economical significance. While nearly half a million persons needed hunger relief assistance [fairs curus dois] in late 1976, the local peasants are now able to basically meet their grain requirements. Compared with 1976, grain procurement has increased 2.4 fold, thus meeting a large part of requirements of the state sector."

We have established a specialized vegetable growing area, and are developing the production of industrial crops and the raising of domestic animals and poultry. We have replanted 17,000 hectares of forest land and have exploited nearly 160,000 cubic meters of timber for capital construction. Over the past 5 years, the province's fishery sector has caught 170,000 tons of maritime products, processed more than 15 million liters of fish sauce and exported thousands of tons of seafood.

"In 1976 the province as a whole had only 26 industrial enterprises and 3,295 artisan and handicraft establishments. This figure has now risen to 76 industrial enterprises and 10,100 artisan and handicraft establishments. Over the past 5 years, the total production value of these sectors increased 3 fold over 1976, with each year increasing by an average of 31.4 percent."

Due to these efforts, the people's material and cultural life has gradually been stabilized. "The average annual increase rate of gross social products has been 19.3 percent, the average per-capita increase rate of national income, 15.8 percent; and the average per-capita increase rate of consumption, 10.8 percent. Also over the past 5 years, the average per-capita grain yield has increased two-fold and the average per-capita quantities of commodities sold by the socialist trade sector has increased three-fold. Hunger relief activities [vieec] curus dois] have basically been terminated, the material and technical bases of socialism have been further increased and scientific and technical activities have been widely developed."

After 5 years of experimenting with the economic and social management in accordance with plan, we have drawn on a number of experiences for use in our future leadership over economic and social activities. These lessons include flexibly and creatively applying the party's economic line in local economic activities and promoting a spirit of collective mastery among the people.

Faced with the current national and local situations, we are striving to develop all our advantages and overcome all difficulties in building our province into one with comprehensive industrial-agricultural bases so as to take it steadily forward.

## **ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE**

### **DIRECTIVE ON CASH COMPENSATION REPLACING IN-KIND PAYMENT**

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 7 Jan 81 pp 1, 4

[ Article: "About Cash Payment To Compensate for Some Goods Not Available for In-kind Payment" ]

[ Text ] Editor's note: Recently many cadres, workers and civil servants reported to SAIGON GIAI PHONG on the situation of cash compensation for absence of goods in accordance with the resolution on the standard of living being paid too slowly, particularly within central and municipal organs.

We have come to work with the comrades in charge of directing the implementation of the city's resolution on the standard of living and have received their answers as follows:

The Municipal VCP Standing Committee and Municipal People's Committee have issued a directive to all precincts, districts, committees and sectors to the effect that they should quickly reorganize leadership and change their working method so as to finish completely the payment of cash compensation for goods for the 3 months of October, November and December 1980 by the end of December 1980. That work must also be finished in all precincts, districts and municipal-level and central organs, units and enterprises.

Circular No 16 of the Municipal People's Committee clearly determines the responsibilities of the distribution and circulation sectors of precincts, districts and units as follows:

- The main responsibility for considering payment of cash compensation to cadres, workers, civil servants and their dependents, which used to be held by the Commercial Service, is now assigned to organs, units and enterprises. Unit chiefs, secretaries of party committees (or party chapters), trade union secretaries and Youth Union secretaries must be directly responsible.

- Commercial, financial and banking organs are responsible for keeping track of, checking and executing the payment of cash compensation and at the same time assisting the Municipal People's Committee in uncovering any errors in the lists of compensation of different units.

The main responsibility of organs, units and enterprises can be temporarily determined as the following actual work:

1. To be responsible for considering and handling personal changes of cadres, workers and civil servants to ensure accuracy of the lists of people eligible for cash compensation (avoid the situation in which cash compensation is cut off before a person being transferred to a new unit arrives there, or on the other hand the name of a person who has been transferred to a new job for years still remains in the merchandise purchase register while that person has long begun receiving wages and the necessary goods in the new unit).

From now on, the units in charge must be responsible for the differences in personnel, unit strength and "ghost" quotas. They must report to the Municipal People's Committee on such differences and, depending on the seriousness of the matter, raise self-criticisms and take disciplinary action against themselves. If necessary, the matter must be printed in newspapers for others to draw experience from it.

2. To be responsible for considering the matter of dependents. From now on, they do not have to rely on the grain distribution books of cadres, workers and civil servants to make cash compensation lists, but must instead consider carefully such lists, for the grain distribution policy is different from the cash compensation policy that provides cadres, workers and civil servants with compensation in the place of some goods, in accordance with the resolution on the standard of living.

Unit chiefs, secretaries of party committees (or party chapters) and comrades in charge of trade union and youth union chapters must fully know the policy on dependents, make correct decisions on eligibility and avoid duplication and cheating.

3. Unit chiefs, secretaries of party committees (or party chapters) and comrades in charge of trade union and youth union chapters must stay close to the life of cadres, workers and civil servants, get to know the family situation of each of them and directly take care of their living conditions, rather than pay no attention to them. They are responsible for considering the eligibility of dependents rather than assigning the job to a number of cadres and civil servants.

4. After the cases are considered, the units in charge submit without delay their lists to the commercial organs, which consider them and then quickly forward them to the financial and banking organs for cash payment. In other words, they

must bear responsibility for all of the above-mentioned procedures. Unit chiefs must notify cadres, workers and civil servants of the time within which they are to receive cash compensation payment.

5. After the commercial organs have forwarded the lists of people eligible for cash compensation to the financial and banking organs, the organs, units and enterprises in charge can use money in their own funds to pay in advance such compensations to their cadres, workers and civil servants and later will get money reimbursed to them by the bank. They must keep books and follow all procedures to avoid errors.

The organs holding the functions of distribution and circulation and being responsible for supplying 10 lines of goods and paying cash compensation (commercial, financial and banking organs) need to study the ways to do each part of their work and to guide organs, units and enterprises receiving such compensations in sharing the same work. Attention must be paid to these things:

1. To supply quickly, sufficiently and correctly in-kind goods of good quality and nutritional value comparable to the goods being replaced.

To supply quickly and sufficiently compensation money for the eligible lines of goods in order to support the living of cadres, workers and civil servants today.

2. To check carefully the lists of persons eligible for getting 10 lines of goods and cash compensation sent over from various units and to assist the Municipal People's Committee in correcting any errors and discrepancies and imposing strict discipline on the units that deliberately make false statement about the number of eligible persons.

To do the job quickly and surely, the commercial organs upon receiving the units' lists must without delay complete all initial procedures and then forward them to the financial organs for further forwarding to the banking organs, which must let the units have the money within 1 or 2 days.

- After the lists are forwarded to the financial organs, the responsibilities of the commercial organs are not over yet as they must continue to keep track of and to check to see if the units concerned have received goods and cash compensations, within how much time and in the correct amounts. They must uncover any delays and report in time to the Municipal People's Committee for it to resolve them.

- To continue to keep track of, compare and check wages, goods purchase, grain and other registers in order to uncover any discrepancies made by the units concerned (in connection with the lists of their cadres, workers and civil servants eligible for goods distribution; with dependents, duplication of benefits, "ghost"

quotas) and to report them to the Municipal People's Committee for further action by the latter.

- In addition to properly supplying the 10 lines of goods, the commercial sector must quickly move corporations, state stores and cooperatives to the state of truly doing business for themselves, using profits to compensate for losses and striving to manage the market with the business strength of the socialist commercial force.

For organs, the financial and banking sector must quickly and correctly consider paying sufficient cash compensations to the units concerned within the time mentioned above. For the organs and units having 1,000 people or more, the sector must coordinate with them in order to find a fast way of paying cash compensation. cadres can be sent to these organs, units and enterprises to provide guidance. As soon as there is approval, cash compensation is to be paid right away.

- For the units that have their own welfare funds resulting from their pursuing three interests, the financial organs permit them to pay the cash compensations in advance and reimburse them later. The financial and banking organs are responsible for guiding and assisting units in doing the job properly by trying to reduce the unnecessary procedures.

- After disbursing, the financial and banking organs must check to see how compensation money reaches the workers and civil servants concerned.

As to the precincts and districts where the job of supplying the 10 lines of goods and cash compensation has initially been done right, the job must be further carried on. However, they must again check into the field of dependents in accordance with guidelines from the functional sectors.

About making payments in kind and cash compensations, precincts and districts must act in accordance with the real situation of their localities and try not to do things too mechanically. Wherever cadres, workers and civil servants can raise hogs, chickens and fish or grow vegetables, cash compensations should be paid to them, instead of in kind distribution or sales of handicraft products, if they ever need them.

As to the organs and units capable of producing vegetables and fish by themselves they should be urged to make in kind payments to their own cadres, workers and civil servants and to deduct them from the goods to be supplied, with the commercial organs paying them back with cash or breeding animals and feed for them to continue to raise animals.

Precincts and districts must be directly responsible for the number of eligible people and "ghost" quotas in the units under their management.

## AGRICULTURE

### SRV PREMIER HAILS PROVINCES' GRAIN COLLECTION WORK

BK301043 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] The SRV premier recently sent a message commending the people and cadres of Cuu Long and Hau Giang provinces for their achievements in grain collection.

As of 12 March, Cuu Long Province had collected 87,406 tons of grain produced in the 10th-month crop season, thus overfulfilling the planned norm by 9.25 percent, with agricultural tax collection accounting for 30,889 tons--some 5.8 percent in excess of quota. Some 7 out of 12 districts and cities in the province have overfulfilled the grain collection norm for the 10th month crop season while the other districts are trying to collect more. It is likely that the total quantity of grain collected in the 10th-month crop season in Cuu Long Province will amount to as much as 100,000 tons.

Thanks to its success in fulfilling and overfulfilling the set quotas for agricultural tax collection and loan collection respectively, by 10 March Hau Giang was able to fulfill 84 percent of the grain collection norm for the 10th-month crop season. Vinh Chau District has overfulfilled the grain collection norm for 1981 and five other districts have fulfilled the grain collection norm for the 10th-month crop season. Meanwhile, the remaining districts are striving to accelerate the collection and purchase of grain as planned.

Leading cadres at the provincial, district and village levels in Cuu Long and Hau Giang are seeking to rely on the local forces and people for the collection and swift transportation of paddy from outdoor storages to transit stations before delivering to the central authorities.

The SRV premier warmly commended the people and cadres of these two provinces for their achievements, which will contribute actively to overcoming the current grain problem in the entire country. He also expressed the hope that the people and cadres of Cuu Long and Hau Giang will develop the achievements they have recorded in order to struggle to overfulfill the grain collection norms for the 10th-month crop and winter-spring crop seasons in accordance with the policies and on schedule while promptly accelerating the 1981 summer-fall crop and 10th-month crop production in order to be able to overfulfill the planned norms for these crops in terms of acreage, yield and output.

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ON 1981 GRAIN COLLECTION

BK290838 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Mar 81

[NHAN DAN 27 March editorial: "The Initial Successes of the 1981 Grain Year"]

[Text] After a little more than 3 months, more than 70 percent of the planned target of the collection of grain from the 10th-month crop in the Nam Bo Provinces has been recorded. Compared with the same period in the preceding years, the pace of grain collection is three to four times faster, with certain provinces even achieving a pace of 7 to 11 times faster. The "Peasants Enthusiastically Carry Out Their Obligations" movement and various grain delivery festivals are now being jubilantly organized in both the Mekong Delta and the Eastern region.

By February, Tien Giang and Cuu Long provinces had overfulfilled their assigned quotas. Hau Giang, a province with the largest 10th-month rice area in the country, has taken the lead in delivering large quantities of grain to state granaries, attaining nearly 90 percent of its assigned quota. In 3 months, the province procured a large quantity of grain equivalent to that of the whole 1980, representing a 1.7-fold increase over 1979.

A new feature in this crop harvesting season is that many provinces have carried out in a much better manner their obligations regarding the payment of agricultural taxes and debts to the state. Cuu Long and Tay Ninh have achieved 102 percent of the target for tax payments. Hau Giang has achieved 96.6 percent of the target for tax collection and has collected nearly 20,000 tons as payment for debts. Minh Hai, with a large tax quota, has already achieved nearly 63 percent of the tax collection target.

The grain collection results attained by Hau Giang and other Nam Bo provinces following their enjoyment of successive bumper crops stem from the awareness and the correct application of the grain policy of the party and the state. The production and grain contribution potentials of the Nam Bo provinces, especially those in the Mekong Delta--a vast granary--have developed ever more vigorously. The tapping of these potentials plays a very important role in developing the national economy and tackling the food problem for society.

Various party organizations and administrative organizations at all levels have improved their sense of responsibility regarding the implementation of grain-related plans and policies. The exemplary actions of a large number of cadres and party members have made millions of peasants increasingly aware of and responsive to various party and state economic policies and measures so as to fulfill their obligations in a more satisfactory manner.

The relationship between various state-run trade organizations and peasants have shown new progress and is noted for many appropriate methods of barter trade--namely fixing a high price for buying and selling activities, exchanging goods directly in accordance with a prescribed standard, signing two-way contracts and purchasing goods at agreed-upon prices. The state-supplied materials and commodities now can reach the producers with fewer losses than before, and the quantities of grain obtained in return are much larger than before. The purchase of goods at agreed-upon prices in many areas is still able to be kept within the prescribed limits even though the free-market prices are much higher. After realizing the danger of a tendency to compete for buying goods at high prices using more cash to secure the quantities of goods they need, some localities have turned toward expanding the scope of their two-way economic contracts.

The great successes of the collection of grain from the 10th-month crop also reflect the improvement in the organizational skills of the administrations at various levels, especially the various districts where trade organizations have played an active part in coordinating the people's force.

Cuu Long and Hau Giang have learned many good lessons of experiences in organizing various grain delivery festivals carefully, quickly and completely. They have quickly cleared large piles of paddy in the open air, thus reducing losses sharply. The people have participated in packing paddy into bags and have used their own vehicles and sampans to transport paddy directly to various grain depots belonging to their related districts or the central government. This working method has helped eliminate many weaknesses as the material and technical bases of the southern provinces are still very weak, unable to suit the present volumes and pace of grain delivery to state granaries.

The remaining tasks in the plan for collection of grain from the 10th-month crop must be completed at a time when various localities are shifting their efforts to purchasing and collecting products from the winter-spring crop and to preparing for the 10th-month and summer-fall crop production. The results and experiences obtained in the past few months will serve as a basis for the procurement task for the forthcoming period as well as for the whole 1981 grain year.

Along with quickly and completely fulfilling the duties of paying tax and debts and recovering a quantity of grain equal to the value of materials and goods provided in advance by the state, localities must quickly sign two-way economic contracts with cooperatives and production collectives and must prepare production and collection plans for the forthcoming crops. On this basis, the purchase of goods at agreed-upon prices will enjoy favorable conditions for expansion and getting higher results.

While having to receive a large quantity of grain in the period ahead, localities will also have to exert efforts concerning a number of urgent tasks which are to quickly gather and transport those piles of paddy left in the open air to safe storage areas so early seasonal rain will not cause heavy losses. Damaged granaries must be promptly repaired, and any paddy stored in them that is still usable must be milled for immediate consumption or processed for use as animal feed.

Recent actual grain deliveries and storage work has shown that the problem of paddy quality delivered to granaries must be dealt with severely. The massive delivery of paddy which is damp and heavily mixed with impurities must not be allowed to prolong. An important measure to ensure the quality of paddy is, first of all,

for the coope-atives, production collectives and peasant families to fulfill their obligation by turning over dry and clean paddy. This is the best way to increase the usefulness of the paddy collected and to reduce expenses involved in the circulation and storage of useless paddy, thereby preventing considerable losses of the state's and people's property.

The rate of grain collection is now being greatly influenced by transportation work. We must strive to accelerate the turnaround of all means of transportation by concentrating the transportation forces of all sectors and localities and rationally establishing routes and stations so as to speed up the delivery of grain to granaries and consumers. Accelerating transportation will also help enhance the usefulness of storehouses and containers so as to promptly cope with the large amount of grain collected. Our transportation capability can be further improved by mobilizing the transportation forces and means of the people along with implementing a system which provides adequate material incentives.

Generally speaking, the prospects for grain procurement in the Mekong River Delta provinces and Nam Bo provinces are bright. Good organizational work now plays a decisive role in this task.

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

BK311200 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] According to the General Statistics Department, the country has transplanted 1,619 million hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving 92.4 percent of the plan norms. Northern provinces transplanted 1,034,567 hectares, achieving 96.2 percent of plan norms, while southern provinces transplanted 584,907 hectares, achieving 85.1 percent of the plan norms or 83,593 hectares less than the same period last year.

Northern provinces are now weeding and applying fertilizer to ricefields. The first phase of weeding covered 60 percent of the transplanted area which was more than the same period last year, while the second phase covered 56.6 percent. Fertilizer applied to these ricefields was more than the amount used in the last crop. On average, 5.2 tons of fertilizer were applied on one hectare. A number of provinces have applied higher average amounts, such as Ha Nam Ninh, 7.2 tons; Thai Binh, 6.8 tons; Vinh Phu, 6.8 tons; Hai Phong, 6.2 tons and Thanh Hoa, 5.7 tons. Other localities have applied only from 4.5 to 5 tons per hectare.

In areas where weeding has been promptly done, the rice has grown quickly and, in general, developed satisfactorily. The areas ravaged by harmful insects in 13 provinces are almost 2.1 times as large as compared to areas damaged last week. Localities are actively supervising cooperation to insure full use of their pesticides and spraying equipment to eradicate harmful insects.

Due to less rainfall, the dried ricefield areas in 14 provinces have increased, especially in Ha Nam Ninh, Binh Tri Thien, Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh provinces.

Early winter-spring rice transplanted areas in southern provinces have ripened. The harvest has been completed on 22.4 percent of the transplanted area. Provinces which quickly harvested were Long An, Tien Giang, Hau Giang and Ben Tre. These provinces are embarking on the transplantation of summer-fall rice. They have plowed 153,000 hectares, 52,000 hectares by tractor.

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### RESULTS OF 3-YEAR STUDY OF LAND USE MADE PUBLIC

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 8 Jan 81 p 2

[ Article: "Nationwide Investigation of Land: Agricultural Land Now in Use: 6,953,880 Hectares; Forest Land: 13,403,591 Hectares; About 10 Million Hectares Still Unused" ]

[ Text ] The 3-year (1977-1979) investigation and data collection of the basic land situation was completed with good results. Prior to this there had been two land investigations in 1964 and 1967, but they had been limited to agricultural land in the North. This time the large-scale investigation for the first time was extended to the entire country and covered seven kinds of land: agricultural land, forest land, special-use land, land usable in agriculture, land usable in forestry, new riverside land and miscellaneous land. The investigation was widely and intensively conducted in connection with seven kinds of ricefields ranging from local units (hamlet, village, district, state farm, state forest, etc.) to those of provinces and municipalities throughout the country.

The use of data was based on many sources of information (locally collected data, contour maps, topographic maps, aerial pictures, etc.); as a result, the collected data commanded a higher degree of accuracy than in the previous investigations. At present, the investigation is considered the basic and most reliable source of data for the purpose of unifying the use of such data on a nationwide basis for the sectors whose activities are of an economic, political, defense, cultural and social nature, mostly for such immediate work as planning, current plans, agricultural tax, distribution, purchase and the policies relating to the 1981 plan and the third 5-year plan. The book of investigation data and statistics about the basic situation of the nation's land, published by the Central Land Investigation Committee in December 1980 for unified use throughout the country, is a precious property serving as a basis for future land investigations.

The official data show that the potential of land of the nation as a whole, as well as of different regions, is still very great. Up to more than one-third (34.33 percent) of the land area is still unused and left idle, including 3,581,104 hectares

(10.6 percent) that can be used in agriculture and 6,547,023 hectares (19.74 percent) in forestry.

The land that is currently used is officially confirmed as follows: agricultural land throughout the country amounts to 6,953,880 hectares, including 4,664,052 hectares (77.75 percent) being used every year for rice growing and the rest for vegetables, subsidiary food crops and short-term industrial crops. In the Mekong River delta, rice cultivation land that is used every year amounts to 2,329,911 hectares, including 2,238,349 hectares of ricefields. In the Red River delta, rice cultivation land used every year amounts to 731,623 hectares, including 639,214 hectares of ricefields. The area of forest land accounts for 13,403,591 hectares (41 percent), with 12,914,414 hectares of natural forests, including 11,446,425 hectares of wood forests and 1,472,986 hectares of bamboo forests. Among the natural forests, the ones that offer possibilities of exploitation account for 5.3 million hectares. Land that is specially used for capital construction, water conservancy and communications accounts for 4.23 percent.

Localities have begun using the new data in different fields of work and have affirmed that they are obviously useful in the management and scientific and stricter use of land, or in the drafting of plans for 1981 and the coming years, and in helping to get rid of difficulties and disagreements about agricultural tax norms, levels of purchases for different kinds of ricefields and geographic boundaries between localities and between agricultural land and forest land.

5598

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI EXPLAINS GRAIN ALLOWANCE FOR EX-SERVICEMEN

BK011622 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1043 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Article by the quartermaster department on grain allowances for discharged soldiers --from the review of 31 March QUAN DOI NHAN DAN]

[Text] As there have been some changes in the state grain policy aimed at meeting various demands and helping ease the general difficulties confronting soldiers who have fulfilled their military obligations and are released from the army to return to civilian life, various responsible agencies have met to discuss ways to effectively implement circular No. 360/QL-3, dated 21 March 1981. The circular stipulates that effective 1 January 1981, all soldiers who receive a discharge order for return to civilian life, no matter to what sectors--agricultural or nonagricultural--they may be reassigned to work, they are entitled to grain allowances for 6 months with each receiving 15 kilos per month. Under this system, a discharged soldier will be issued a "discharge card" which is good for buying 80 kilos of grain in addition to some spare food stamps which are good for buying 10 kilos of grain for consumption during his trip home. When the 6-month period expires, the discharged soldier will only receive normal privileges stipulated in the current state grain policy.

It is necessary to pay attention to providing assurances for discharged soldiers returning to nonagricultural areas such as cities, towns, industrial complexes, plantations, fishery and handicraft production areas and so forth. There will be two cases to be dealt with:

1. Persons with a discharge order, who have already returned to localities during the period 1 January to 31 March 1981 after their release from the army and who have not yet received a "discharge card" which is good for buying 80 kilos of grain, must take their discharge orders and grain issuing papers to the provincial or city military affairs agencies concerned so as to obtain the 80-kilos-of-grain cards. This will help reduce travel expenses for the discharged soldiers. For instance: Comrade "A" of military region "X" who has a discharge order for return to Vinh City and who has not yet been issued a 80-kilos-of-grain card, must go to the Nghe Tinh Military Affairs Agency to exchange his grain issuing papers for this card.
2. From 1 April 1981 onward, all issuance procedures will have to be completed by the parent units of discharged soldiers prior to their return to localities so as to make sure that these discharged soldiers can obtain all necessary cards and food stamps in accordance with policies. For instance: When Comrade "B" of army corps "X" receiving a discharge order for return to Hanoi, the army corps concerned must settle all the grain allowances for him in accordance with policies prior to his departure from the unit.

## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI NOTES ACHIEVEMENTS IN QUANG NAM-DANANG

BK311218 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Quang Nam-Danang recently held its second congress of emulation combatants and progressive units. Upholding the reputation for loyalty, bravery and perseverance their homeland earned in spearheading the fight against the Americans, the local compatriots, cadres and combatants have turned their revolutionary heroism in combat into revolutionary heroism in creative labor as they have strived to heal the wounds of war and restore and develop production. They have succeeded in increasing their total grain yield in 1980 2.2 fold over 1976, thus terminating the scourge of hunger [nan] dois and initially being able to meet basic local demand for grain.

Quang Nam-Danang has set guidelines, contents and objectives for its 1981 emulation activities which consist of trying to overfulfill the annual plan of 520,000 to 550,000 tons of grain and 560,000 hogs, to harvest 25,000 tons of maritime products, to produce 40 million dong worth of export goods and from 320 to 360 million dong worth of the total production volumes of industry, artisan industry and handicrafts.

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**BEN TRE RICE HARVEST**--Production collectives and peasants in Ben Tre Province have completed the harvest of winter-spring rice on more than 33,000 hectares with an average yield of 2.2 to 2.5 tons per hectare. All localities in the province are intensively carrying out soil preparation for the cultivation of 40,000 hectares of summer-fall rice on schedule. [BK010713 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Mar 81]

**TAY NINH RUBBER PLANS**--The Tay Ninh Provincial Rubber Corporation recently held a conference to review its activities over the past 5 years and to discuss plans for the next 5 years. The conference agreed that between 1981 and 1985, the corporation will build two rubber plantations--the Go Dau Rubber Plantation and the Ben Cui Rubber Plantation--on a total area of 9,700 hectares and plant another 3,000 hectares of rubber in an effort to attain an annual output of 3,700 to 4,000 tons. In 1981 alone, the corporation will strive to achieve a total output value of more than 22 million dong. [BK010713 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Mar 81]

**HAI GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION**--As of 20 March Hai Giang Province had delivered more than 180,000 tons of paddy to state granaries. This figure includes 70,000 tons already turned over to the central authorities. The province has mobilized all available means and forces to transport and protect the volume of grain already collected. [BK010713 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Mar 81]

**ADVANCED MODELS IN AGRICULTURE**--The Ministry of Agriculture and the VCTU have chosen a number of establishments and localities as advanced models in the emulation movement to satisfactorily carry out work in support of agricultural production. This move is aimed at helping the agricultural sector overfulfill the 1981 state plan to greet the fifth party congress. [BK010713 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 27 Mar 81]

**GRAIN DELIVERIES**--In March, nine provinces in the Mekong River Delta delivered to state granaries an additional more than 70,000 tons of paddy, most of which were collected from agricultural tax and debts and sold under two-way economic contracts. The financial and food sectors of these nine provinces have applied many concrete measures to create favorable conditions for peasants to fulfill their grain obligation. Hai Giang Province has assigned many cadres to districts to help issue notices on the collection and purchase of paddy to each peasant family, and on fixing delivery schedules. As a result, peasants have actively carried out their

grain obligation task. Other provinces such as Tien Giang, Kien Giang, Long An and Dong Thap have also made great efforts in collecting taxes and debts and purchasing paddy under the two-way contracts. [Text] [BK070641 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Mar 81]

**TIEN GIANG RICE HARVEST**--As of 27 March Tien Giang Province had reaped 50,500 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling 70 percent of the cultivated area. Last week the province collected another 3,720 tons of paddy, thus bringing to more than 37,600 tons the total volume of paddy collected since the beginning of the harvesting season and fulfilling 45.4 percent of the grain collection norm for the 10th-month crop and winter-spring crop season. [BK070753 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Mar 81]

**THAI BINH SPRING RICE**--Thai Binh Province has finished the first phase of weeding on 48,600 hectares of spring rice or 64 percent of the planned acreage. Cooperatives in the province have moved more than 15,000 tons of manure to the ricefields to care for this rice. [BK070753 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Apr 81]

**LONG AN GRAIN COLLECTION**--Grain collection in Long An Province over the recent past was slow. However, thanks to the efforts made by various localities in this task, by 18 March the province had delivered 45,253 tons of grain to state granaries. This figure represents 60.6 percent of the collection plan for the 10th-month crop and winter-spring crop seasons and is as much as 76.07 percent of the total volume of grain collected in 1980. [BK070753 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Apr 81]

**HO CHI MINH CITY GRAIN COLLECTION**--To date Ho Chi Minh City has collected 10,000 tons of paddy produced in the 10th-month crop season. This figure represents 65 percent of the planned norm and includes some 7,000 tons collected in the form of agricultural tax. [BK070753 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Apr 81]

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINE SECTOR'S WORK**--In 1980 the agricultural machine sector overcame difficulties and strove to fulfill its main plans. One of the sector's targets for 1980 was to mechanize 27 percent of agricultural work. Many key rice-producing provinces in the Red River Delta adopted mechanical plowing on a large percentage of their cropland such as Hai Hung, 45.4 percent and Ha Nam Ninh, 36.6 percent. Key districts such as Tu Loc and Cam Binh of Hai Hung, Quynh Phu of Thai Binh, and Vinh Bao of Haiphong carried out mechanical plowing on more than 50 percent of their cropland. However, in the course of implementing its plan, the sector still displayed some shortcomings. For example, imbalances existed between tractors and agricultural machines, between machinery's operating and breakdown hours, and between the numbers of operators and tractors. The sector also failed to develop a land tilling program for the southern provinces. On the other hand, attention was not paid to studying the manufacturing of ordinary and improved tools; the quality of repair work was poor; and production costs still remained high. The sector has reviewed its implementation of the 1980 state plan and set forth its orientations for 1981. This year it will repair machinery and mobilize tractors to plow 989,400 ha of cropland in the north--or 21 percent of the total cultivated

area--and 1,569,000 ha of cropland in the south--or 27.1 percent of the total area. [Text] [BK051528 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Apr 81]

HAU GIANG TAX COLLECTION--By the end of March Hau Giang Province had delivered more than 20,000 tons of paddy to the state, thus completing its tax and debt payment for the 10th-month crop season. The volume of paddy collected as tax and debt payment from this year's 10th-month rice harvest in the province has increased by tens of thousands of tons compared to 1980. [BK090221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Apr 81]

KIEN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--By late March Kien Giang Province had collected more than 1,000 tons of paddy from the 10th-month rice harvesting season. Although this figure shows a two-fold increase over the same period last year, it represents only more than 50 percent of the planned norm. [BK090221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Apr 81]

MINH HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--Although the rice yield attained by Minh Hai Province in the recent 10th-month crop season was relatively low, peasants in this province strived to fulfill their grain obligation to the state. As a result, by late March the entire province had collected 120,000 tons of grain, including 45,000 tons of paddy as agricultural tax. [BK090221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Apr 81]

THUAN HAI SUMMER-FALL CROPS--Thuan Hai Province is striving to expand the area planted with summer-fall crops this year to 59,630 hectares, an increase of 10 percent over last year, with grain crops accounting for 47,750 hectares. To date all districts in the province have moved some 50,000 tons of organic fertilizer to the ricefields in preparation for the cultivation of the summer-fall rice. [BK090221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Apr 81]

CSO: 4209

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

COMPLETION OF NEW RAILROADS--Railroad Corporation No 8, a unit responsible for capital construction of the railway department, has completed and turned over a rail system to the Uong Bi Power Plant for operation. Earlier, the corporation has also completed the construction of the Hanoi-Lao Cai railroad and the installation of a rail line on the Duong bridge. With the installation of a rail line on this bridge, the railway sector will from now on be able to bring large locomotives from all parts of the north to the Gia Lam workshop for repair. [BK010713 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Mar 81]

CSO: 4209

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### MEASURES SUGGESTED TO CORRECT POOR FISH SAUCE QUALITY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 4 Nov 80 p 3

[ Article by NCC and Quoc Vinh: "What Are the Reasons Behind Poor Fish Sauce Quality? " ]

[Text] As the cork was removed, a bad smell escaped from the fish sauce bottle. The sauce was tasted: excessively salty. It could not be called fish sauce, but a kind of salt water with some coloring in it instead. Consumers often happen to buy such bottles of fish sauce in some stores. The quality of fish sauce now is so poor that we must sound the alarm. What are the reasons? Not one or two reasons, but many in different fields of production, storage, distribution, etc.

#### In Production

The state-operated fish sauce-making group consists of many production installations within such sectors as marine products, industry and commerce and under their management. The poor quality of fish sauce is first due to raw materials. As they were not supplied with enough fish, many of them used the fishes that should have been rejected as being substandard like "ca liet," "ca ho," "ca xo," etc. and even some fish that were not really fresh or were rotten because of poor storage during transportation. Fish sauce that was made of the above-mentioned fish would usually smell badly and have less flavor and low protein content. Although it would not harm any consumers, its nutritional value was small. In some localities, the liquid from shrimp paste was mixed with fish sauce to raise the protein percentage. Fish sauce of this kind would satisfy the requirement for whole protein (12 percent and more), but its bad smell comes from the high ammoniac protein content.

Careless production that does not satisfy technical requirements is another reason for the poor fish sauce quality. Some installations used rain water that had been stored for a long time and was not filtered or river water to make fish sauce. At the end of last year, the Marine Products Service decided to order

the closing of Shop No 2 of the state-operated L. TH. Fish Sauce Enterprise because it had used dirty river water in the processing work. It had not boiled the contaminated salt to destroy bacteria, which later had bad effects on the health of consumers.

In addition to the reasons caused by raw materials, the very poor quality of fish sauce is also caused by a common ill of producers. That is the ill of going after volume of production and achievements and disregarding quality. Many installations tried to shorten the time of salting fish. For the kind of fish that would need 5 months of salting before cooking they shortened to 3 months and even 2 months. For the fish that would need 9 months they reduced the salting time to 7 or 6 months, and so on. That is why fish sauce contains very little amino protein, is very salty and has little nutritional value.

In many fish sauce-making installations, since they are very old and are not maintained and improved properly, hygienic conditions are very poor. Such tools as tanks and containers are not cleaned periodically; impurities are thus washed into fish sauce.

#### In Distribution and Circulation

In connection with distribution and circulation, the situation in which fish sauce is further diluted after production is quite common, particularly in the case of the kinds of fish sauce sold in consumer cooperatives. The Technical Control Office of the Municipal Science and Technology Committee has just checked 13 fish sauce samples sent over by consumer cooperatives and found that only 4 samples satisfied the prescribed standards. The 9 remaining samples showed very low whole protein percentages, ranging from 3 to 8 percent. More than half of the samples had high ammoniac protein content, which gives the fish sauce a tart taste and makes it smell badly. The reason for this situation is that almost all consumer cooperatives buy fish sauce from private business installations which actually do not make fish sauce but rather buy it and then dilute it by adding salt water before reselling it.

Even the fish sauce that was produced by the state-operated sector has been diluted. Many kinds of fish sauce at the time of control as they were leaving the production installations were found to contain the right amount of protein, but by the time they reached consumers the protein content was greatly reduced, in some cases down to only 2-3 percent. There were two reasons for that: packing was not proper and storage was poor. Many state stores and consumer cooperative stores did not have enough storage space and had to leave fish sauce in the open, and as a result rain water was mixed with it. Or as fish sauce was not sold quickly enough and was stored months after months, it turned smelly before reaching consumers. We have to mention another bad thing: some staff members stole fish sauce and replaced it with salt water.

## Handling the Problem

Going after quantity, disregarding quality, producing carelessly, distributing irresponsibly, neglecting consumers, etc. -- those are the reasons behind the poor quality of fish sauce and its failure to satisfy technical standards. Although the Municipal People's Committee has set the standards for three kinds of food -- fish sauce, soy sauce and table salt -- (in effect since January 1979) but many localities have not yet carried them out properly. There cannot be good fish sauce if producers, distributors and consumers do not display their spirit of collective ownership in the management of product quality. For production installations, they must strengthen quality control before fish sauce leaves their factory and cannot rely on any excuses to put out poor-quality fish sauce; distributing units must also stress their sense of responsibility by refusing to buy or to accept poor quality fish sauce, nor selling to consumers spoiled fish sauce. The ill of going after plan targets and achievements in the production and distribution of fish sauce must be put to an end. How about consumers? We propose that they notify the responsible organs whenever they encounter poor-quality fish sauce so that action could be taken to control and handle the situation.

On the other hand, the state organs in charge of product quality control should also extend their control over the installations that make and distribute fish sauce by assisting them in properly maintaining good quality of their product, and at the same time notify the law-enforcing organs of the installations that cheat or do dishonest business.

All of the above-mentioned measures must be taken simultaneously if we are to effectively prevent the situation in which poor quality fish sauce is sold in the market as what currently happens.

5598

CSO: 4209

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### TABLE SAUCES SHOW SERIOUS LACK OF CONCERN ABOUT QUALITY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Tran Quang Thinh: "Visiting Some Food-Processing Facilities -- Table Sauces: SOS!"]

[Text] What Are Table Sauces?

It sounds easy, but if the question, "What are table sauces?," is put to many people, it is not sure that everybody can give a good answer. Our people usually make a distinction between table sauce and fish sauce and consider the two totally different. Thus anything that is not fish sauce is ... table sauce! Including in the so-called table sauces, therefore, are "tau vi yeu" (soy sauce) and liquid soybean sauce (which naturally is not "tau vi yeu") some Buddhist monks also call "vi trai."

There are so many names and brands, the sources of which are far from simple. At present, table sauces used by consumers everyday are supplied by two groups: the state-operated and joint state-private industrial enterprise group and the artisan industrial and handicraft group (consisting of individual and private factories and production teams). The first group receives relatively strict output and quality management, but the second group is left almost totally free. Units compete with one another in producing table sauces. Really it is high time to sound an alarm about the state of disorderly production of soy sauce and liquid soybean sauce that does away with quality and escapes management and control.

#### Samples and Real Sauces

We visited the Association of Cooperatives in the 11th Precinct, one of the many precincts that produce quite a large quantity of table sauces. The comrades here "introduced" to us the names and addresses of more than 10 table sauce-making units in the precinct and grinned: "Things are very bad! We are supposed to 'manage' those place, but in reality we have no management over them at all."

Miss Phuong of the planning section said: "In the first 9 months of 1980, the 11th Precinct produced about 250,000 liters of table sauces of all kinds. But that figure was based on reports that were turned in on properly signed production contracts. As to the actual quantities of table sauces, who knows! Moreover, beyond their contracts, only Heaven knows how much more they produced for their own consumption. Normally, they produce for their own consumption 9-10 times as much as they do to fulfill contract obligations."

Another comrade added: "Liquid soybean sauce, table sauces, so many kinds of them exist that we get lost. The liquids they make are beyond me. Sometimes they taste like salt water mixed with some coloring solution; sometimes the taste is rather tart. But what can we do? The samples they send to different places, here and the testing office, are satisfactory by the standards they have registered for. They have production pattern and test documents, but samples are one thing and their real products are another."

"We Wouldn't Dare Use It!"

The installation that produced the "La Bo De Soybean Sauce" brand, located at 103 Au Co Street, Subward 19, in the 11th Precinct, was a place that did good business. But when we were there, the people in charge showed us an application for income tax exemption.

"Since 15 August 1980 we have been unable to buy acid and soda. Therefore, we can say we have stopped our operations since then."

After a little pause, they added: "But in order to have some job to do and 'La Bo De Soybean Sauce' to sell, we had to maintain our operations on a restricted basis by accepting to bottle the product of the monosodium glutamate-making factory."

Bottling on contract for the factory! That was the same story, for at one time the entire city was talking about making table sauces. It was truly a job that made good money. People competed with one another in buying the discarded water of the monosodium glutamate-making factory for "reprocessing," to turn it into table sauces which were flooding the market. It did not require much labor. They had only to mix a little coloring solution, a little salt, a little sugar with it. Those who did a good job would cook the sauce before bottling it. But others would only mix the ingredients, bottle the sauce while it was cold and put on sale! And yet in the application for business permits, they all listed very scientific production procedures and the raw materials and chemicals very clearly, including chlorohydric acid, soda, crushed peanut (oil cake), soybean, etc. But that practice of business -- selling consumers that kind of salt water mixed with coloring solution -- was the target of strong protest! It still survived though.

The accountant of that "La Bo De Soybean Sauce" installation, a table sauce "expert" here, who guided us through the boiling, steaming, skimming and other equipment, now full of spiderwebs while being left idle, except for a caldron that was boiling, said:

"Let me tell you the truth: we are the producers of this liquid soybean sauce, but we would no longer dare use it and now turn to soft bean curd."

"You are the producers and you do not dare use it. Then who would use it?"

We later went to many other teams in the 11th Precinct, such as Thanh Liem at 469 Le Dai Hanh Street, Subward 14; H. P., Subward 12; V. H. and other production installations of the 10th Precinct like Minh Khai at 575/84 August Revolution Street, Subward 24, but found that many places had been closed down, with doors locked, containers rusted, jars broken. But we learned that they had to stop "production." They were switching from making table sauces with oil cake, soybean, etc. to making them by neatly mixing monosodium glutamate water, coloring solution, salt and sugar! And this kind of job would not require any factories or caldrons. But it would be profitable.

In Binh Thanh District, Tong, the man in charge of keeping in touch with the food processing installations of the Association of Cooperatives, told us about the state of table sauce production in the district. Because of a shortage of chemicals, only a few installations remained active. The ones that had been doing illegal business in Subward 8 were the target of some control measures. One installation was making semiliquid soybean sauce and also liquid sauce. This liquid sauce meant some semiliquid sauce was used to mix with a coloring solution and some salt water. And that was the way people openly ran their business!

How can the least quality standards be maintained while bottles of soybean sauce of all kinds, sizes and brands are produced by hundreds of artisan industrial and handicraft production units and sold in the free market, sometimes to consumer cooperatives, without any form of control? How do they make the sauces, what ingredients are used, how much do they produce, what quality and protein content, what prices, etc. -- all of these questions are still left intact. That is a harmful situation for production, consumption, etc. and must be looked into very seriously by the committees and sectors concerned.

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### BRIEFS

**GIA LAI-CONG TUM ROAD CONSTRUCTION**--Thanks to the help of the central authorities and the contributions of the local people in terms of labor, the Gia Lai-Cong Tum provincial communications and transportation sector has been able to quickly repair or rebuild all bridges, culverts and roads in the province which were damaged during the war. In addition to the restoration of all old roads, the sector has opened dozens more of new roads to densely populated areas and new economic zones. To date the sector has built 65 new bridges with a total length of 2,100 meters and restored or rebuilt 712 km of highways. Meanwhile, the people in Gia Lai-Cong Tum have also built hundreds of kilometers of inter-district and inter-village roads. [BK031621 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Mar 81 p 1]

**DALAT AIRPORT SERVICE**--After a repair of the air control system, runway and departure and arrival lounges, the civil aviation sector has recently put the Lien Khuong airport in Dalat City into operation, thus allowing resumption of passenger flights between Dalat City and Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The airport provides service for passenger flights between Dalat City and Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City on every Monday and Saturday. [BK090221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Apr 81]

CS0: 4209

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### BRIEFS

LAO EDUCATION MINISTRY CADRES--Hanoi, 23 Mar (VNA)--Two groups of cadres from the Lao Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs have come to Vietnam to acquaint themselves with educational work here, especially university education and vocational training. They have made a tour of universities, colleges and vocational schools. In Hanoi the guests have paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. [Text] [OW241159 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 23 Mar 81]

CSO: 4220

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### LIFE OF VIETNAMESE REFUGEES IN U.S. DESCRIBED AS 'HELL'

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Feb 81 p 4

[Article: "The Fate of an "Expatriate""]

[Text] NHAN DAN has just received the following letter from a Vietnamese who abandoned the fatherland and fled to the United States. He has asked that his name be withheld, for fear of American retribution.

New York City, 12 December 1980

Dear Sir:

Some time ago, I sent you a letter, but I don't know whether it has reached its destination or has been suppressed by CIA censors.

In the present letter, I'll tell you clearly about the life of expatriates. "There is no joy at all--much the same lot of slaves and of those who have lost their freedom." In fact, expatriates and escapees "in search of freedom" lost their freedom the very moment they left Vietnam's territorial waters. On the high seas, foreign ships shunned them as if they were lepers, and no one was willing to welcome such flotsam on board. Those who bumped into Thai pirates were stripped of everything--not to speak of the searobbers' practice of raping the women and girls, of slaying the men and throwing their bodies into the sea, and of punching holes into the boats to make them sink, etc.

In the camps, refugees are literally under house arrest; whenever they want to go out to get food, they must buy off the officials.

Once in America, the refugees must work for life for the capitalists as slaves incapable of improving their lot. There are endless stories of Americans trampling upon human rights and taking advantage of Vietnamese refugees. I'll recall a few instances of collective suicide out of desperation.

In Illinois, members of a Lao family despondent over the difficulty of making a living in America (because refugees are allowed only to collect trash and clean toilets), hanged themselves. Like them, I was "permitted" to live in a humid

basement. In summer, it is hot and stifling. In winter, you freeze to death. On the streets, no one talks to a refugee. On a bus, he must sit in the rear; forward seats are reserved for white people. In brief, the refugees live like domestic dogs and cats. Oh! Freedom and happiness!

In California, two Vietnamese youths, fed up with life without a future in America, drove to an empty highway, doused themselves with gasoline, and set themselves afire.

Recently in Maryland, a pharmacist and his wife fresh from Thailand, where they had experienced robbery and rape at the hands of Thai pirates, took their own lives with poison.

I recall these cases to help your newspaper tell our compatriots that life overseas is hell, and in no way a paradise.

The refugee community here is full of sad stories! Those who receive leftover bones and soup from the American capitalists promptly and noisily praise American imperialism, declaring that America is now "my second country."

A number of refugees are blindly anticommunist. They are well-off capitalists, former high-ranking military officers, and former corrupt officials who only want to do nothing but to enjoy their illegal wealth. The rest of the refugee community must work hard two shifts a day. Despite all that, they are incapable of pulling together; they only want to fight each other. The capitalist system is really a decadent and sinful one!

As for the overseas newspapers, they print only fish stories. From time to time I read them, but I have never bought them.

Please consider my little suggestion: Publish my letter and give it wide coverage, telling our compatriots, especially those in the south, that it is stupid to dream of a capitalist paradise. Remember this maxim: Only those who have used a blanket can know that it is full of lice. American capitalists have no sympathy for expatriates; they simply want slaves and servants to collect their garbage and clean their toilets without pay.

9213

CSO: 4209

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### BRIEFS

GIA LAI-CONG TUM RESETTLEMENT--To date Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province has set up hundreds of resettlement centers to accommodate 46,471 families comprising 230,000 people of various ethnic minority groups. In addition to the establishment of hundreds of agricultural cooperatives and production collectives, over the past 5 years the new resettlers at these centers have opened up nearly 50,000 hectares of virgin land, some 23,300 of which have already been put under cultivation. [BK090221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Apr 81]

CSO: 4209

## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES: 7TH NA CENTRAL ELECTORAL COUNCIL

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

The names of the following individuals, appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election, appear in the order as listed in the Resolution of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly dated 19 February 1981.

Tr<sup>u</sup>ng-Ch<sup>i</sup>nh [TRUWONGF-CHINH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Tr<sup>a</sup>n Qu<sup>o</sup>c Ho<sup>a</sup>n [TRAANF QUOOC HOANF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Member of the Secretariat of the VCP Central Committee; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Ho<sup>a</sup>ng Qu<sup>o</sup>c Vi<sup>e</sup>t [HOANGF QUOOC VIEETJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Xu<sup>a</sup>n Th<sup>u</sup>y [XUAAN THUYR]

Member of the Secretariat of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman and Secretary General of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Xiển<sup>2</sup> [NGUYEENX XIEENR]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Socialist Party; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Trần Đăng Khoa [TRAANF DAWNG KHOA]

Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Democratic Party; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Huỳnh Tấn Phát [HUYNHF TAANS PHATS]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Trần Nam Trung [TRAANF NAM TRUNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Thuận [NGUYEENX DUWCS THUAANJ]

President of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

President of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Đặng Quốc Bảo<sup>2</sup> [DAWNGJ QUOOC BAOR]

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Võ Thành Trinh [VOX THANH TRINH], Father

Standing Member of the Vietnam Catholic Liaison Committee; \*Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Catholic Action Committee for Building and Defending the Fatherland [Ủy ban vận động công giáo xây dựng và bảo vệ Tổ quốc thành phố Hồ Chí Minh]; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Thích Thiện Hào [THICHS THIEENJ HAOF], Venerable

\*Member of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Action Committee; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Hoàng Văn Kiểu [HOANGF VAWN KIEEUR]

Head of the Nationalities Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Huỳnh Cường [HUYNHF CUWOWNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; \*Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Sĩ [NGUYEENX VAWN SIX] aka Ksor Krown [KSOR KROWN]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Y Ngông Niêk Dăm [Y NGOONG NIEEK DAWM]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dac Lac Province; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Đặng Thí [DAWNGJ THIS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Hoàng Tùng [HOANGF TUNG]

Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee President of the Vietnam Journalists Association; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Tâm [NGUYEENX DUWCS TAAM]

\*Head of the Organization Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Đặng Vũ Hiệp [DAWNGJ VUX HIEEPJ]

Deputy Chief of the Political General Department, Vietnam People's Army; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Ngô Duy Đông [NGOO ZUY DOONG]

\*Head of the Agriculture Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tiến [NGUYEENX VAWN TIEENS]

Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Việt Dũng [NGUYEENX VIEETJ ZUNGX]

Chief of Cabinet of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Vũ Trọng Kiên [VUX TRONGJ KIEEN]

Head of the Government Organization Committee [Ban to chuc cua chinh phu]; on 19 February 1981 he was appointed to the Central Electoral Council for the 7th National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 81 p 1)

CSO: 4209

END

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

22 April 1981